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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/566,060	03/07/2008	Engbert Hermannes Pakkert	207,433	2028
38137 7590 09/30/2010 ABELMAN, FRAYNE & SCHWAB			EXAMINER	
666 THIRD AV	ENUE, 10TH FLOOR		BAINBRIDGE, ANDREW PHILIP	
NEW YORK, NY 10017			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3754	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			09/30/2010	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)		
	10/566,060	PAKKERT ET AL.		
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
	ANDREW BAINBRIDGE	3754		
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	opears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING IDENTIFY OF THE MAILING I	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION  .136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tind  d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status				
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 and 22 an	is action is non-final. ance except for formal matters, pro			
Disposition of Claims				
4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the applicatio 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdres 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-3,5-11 and 14-19 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) 4,12,13 and 20 is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/ Application Papers  9) The specification is objected to by the Examination The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) and Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corresistion.  11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examination is objected to by	awn from consideration.  for election requirement.  her.  scepted or b) objected to by the legication of the discount of the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Secution is required if the drawing(s) is objected to by the legication is required if the drawing(s) is objected.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.				
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/7/2008, 9/1/2009.	4)  Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5)  Notice of Informal F 6)  Other:	ate		

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Specification/Abstract

1. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a **single paragraph on a separate sheet** within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
  - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
  - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
  - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
  - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

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4. Claim 1-3, 5-6, 8, 10-11, 14-17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 5,129,552 (Painchaud et al.) in view of US 4,204,613 (Terzian et al.).

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- 5. Painchaud in figures 1-4 discloses a beer keg 14 with the standard issue check valve 22 that once opened fluidly connects to a beer line 83, 68 that rises and then enters a chamber 62 for cooling that has the beer line 64 coil around in order to provide enough time for the drawn beer to poured cool from a tap 76, 78. Painchaud does not teach that the cooling device is a flat serpentine shaped beer line that has two big pieces that "clamshell" the beer line through a cooling zone, with flanges and clamping means to hold it together, or alternatively, by hinges. Terzian in figures 1-12 teaches a flat rectangular cooling line 104 with an upper and lower flat panel 96, 98 that are clamped together by an interference fit 100, 118,120, 122 (see figure 9) that are designed to be separable in order to be easily cleaned (col. 4, lines 25-45). Although neither Painchaud nor Terzian use hinges, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to attach the upper and lower panels together by hinges because hinges are an option as an obvious design choice that designers consider whenever two parts are intended to be selectively attached.
- 6. Claim 7 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Painchaud in view of Terzian as applied in claims 1 and 2 respectively, and further in view of US 2004/0226967 (Van Der Klaauw et. al.).
- 7. Painchaud in view of Terzian as applied in claims 1 and 2 respectively has all of the elements of claims 7 and 18 except for the line section has a gripping means near

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the outflow side. Van Der Klaauw has a dispensing line 101-107 with a gripping means 104 that is located near the outflow section of the beer tap 92-93. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to adapt the gripping means of Van Der Klaauw to the Painchaud-Terzian combination because the gripping means would make it that much easier to withdraw the beer line for cleaning.

- 8. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Painchaud in view of Terzian as applied in claim 8, and further in view of US 735,295 (H.C. Price).
- 9. Painchaud in view of Terzian as applied in claim 8 has all of the elements of claim 9 except for the cooling member having a series of loops that extend transversely to the longitudinal direction. Price in figures 1-3 teaches a fluid line that has a series of loops E that are arranged to cool the fluid prior to dispensation. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute the coiled loop system of Price for the serpentine arrangement of the Painchaud-Terzian combination because a looped system requires less insulation than a serpentine arrangement usually.

## Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ANDREW BAINBRIDGE whose telephone number is (571)270-3767. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9 AM to 6 PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kevin Shaver can be reached on 571-272-4720. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/A. B./ Examiner, Art Unit /Kevin P. Shaver/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3754